

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARY L. CRAWFORD,) CASE NO. ED CV 06-00639 (RZ)
Plaintiff,)
vs.) MEMORANDUM OPINION
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner) AND ORDER
of Social Security Administration,)
Defendant.)

The second of Plaintiff's three arguments for reversal of the underlying step-five denial of disability benefits enjoys support from a recent Ninth Circuit decision. Accordingly, the Court will reverse and remand.

Plaintiff's first argument is that the Administrative Law Judge failed to develop the record properly. At the administrative hearing, Plaintiff identified two doctors, Ayodele and Piersoen, as treating physicians and stated that they had additional, recent medical records documenting her condition. The Administrative Law Judge undertook, at the hearing, to attempt to get those records, and obtained contact information from Plaintiff, including mailing addresses, although the judge declined to collect phone numbers. *See* Administrative Record ("AR") 442-44. He did attempt to get such records, repeatedly. Ten days after the hearing, he signed an authorization requesting the records from both physicians. AR 191. Three months later, the analyst assigned the task of

1 seeking the records, one Ilpont, issued a Report Of Contact noting, “Repeated efforts to
 2 obtain records from Dr. Pierson [sic] have been unsuccessful. I have no phone number for
 3 Dr. Ayddle [sic] and two requests by mail to him have been unsuccessful.” AR 192.
 4 Plaintiff does not contest the substance of the Report, including its indication of at least two
 5 efforts to obtain records from both doctors; rather, she faults the Administrative Law
 6 Judge’s efforts because they were unfruitful. Her complaint is unpersuasive, however,
 7 for two independent reasons. First, the administration’s efforts sufficed under the terms
 8 of the governing regulations, whereby “every reasonable effort” at record-collecting is
 9 defined as making a first request for records, followed by a second if necessary. *See* 20
 10 C.F.R. § 416.912(d)(1). Second, although the above misspellings of the doctors’ names
 11 as stated by the analyst (at AR 192) are somewhat troubling, Plaintiff never has presented
 12 any “missing” records herself in the several years since the hearing, either by an
 13 appropriate motion to augment or reopen at the administrative level or in the course of this
 14 action, in which she is represented by counsel. Accordingly, there is no showing that any
 15 such records even exist or that any possible record-development error harmed Plaintiff.

16 Plaintiff’s second argument for reversal is more persuasive. She asserts that
 17 the Administrative Law Judge gave short shrift to a questionnaire submitted by Plaintiff’s
 18 friend, Mildred Bertrand. *See* AR 266-71. An Administrative Law Judge is not required
 19 to mention every item in a claimant’s record; a failure to address some items is not
 20 tantamount to a failure to consider them or a rejection of them. *Howard v. Barnhart*, 341
 21 F.3d 1006, 1012 (9th Cir. 2003). Such testimony can supply useful information about how
 22 a claimant’s alleged impairments affect his ability to engage in gainful employment, *see*
 23 20 C.F.R. § 404.1513(d)(4), however, and the Administrative Law Judge thus may reject
 24 such testimony only for specific reasons germane to the particular witness. *See Dodrill v.*
Shalala, 12 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 1993).

25 Among other things, Ms. Bertrand indicated that Plaintiff requires a cane and
 26 back brace in order to venture outdoors; requires assistance of family and friends to shop
 27 and do even the few light chores that she performs; and suffers sudden lapses of memory

1 and temper. *See* AR 267, 270. (The Administrative Law Judge did briefly mention
2 Ms. Bertrand's input, but only in passing and somewhat selectively, including the fact that
3 Plaintiff shopped and did light dusting but omitting Ms. Bertrand's prefatory comments
4 that Plaintiff did so only with help and required a brace and cane to go outside. *See* AR
5 28.) Defendant does not contest that Ms. Bertrand's questionnaire stands at odds with the
6 underlying opinion or that the Administrative Law Judge failed to explain why he
7 implicitly rejected the more favorable-to-Plaintiff portions of the questionnaire. Instead,
8 Defendant suggests some reasons why rejection of the questionnaire was proper: it
9 conflicted with the medical examiners' reports; it was presented by a friend of the Plaintiff
10 who saw her infrequently, etc. These may be entirely sound reasons for discounting
11 Ms. Bertrand's input.

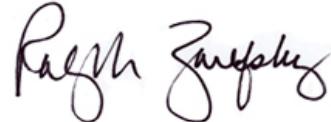
12 But a recent Ninth Circuit decision forecloses the possibility of such a
13 harmless-error ruling here. In *Stout v. Commissioner*, 454 F.3d 1050 (9th Cir. 2006), the
14 Court of Appeals held that "a reviewing court cannot consider the error [in failing to
15 explain the rejection of lay testimony] harmless unless it can confidently conclude that no
16 reasonable ALJ, when fully crediting the [undiscussed lay] testimony, could have reached
17 a different disability determination." *Id.* at 1056. "Fully crediting" Ms. Bertrand's
18 testimony effectively would require discrediting the contrary testimony of the doctors upon
19 whose views the Administrative Law Judge based his view that Plaintiff was considerably
20 more hale than Ms. Bertrand described her. *Stout* requires a remand.

21 The Court expresses no view on Plaintiff's third and final argument, namely
22 that the Administrative Law Judge erred in posing an incomplete hypothetical question to
23 the vocational expert. (Nor does the Court express a view on Defendant's rejoinder that
24 any such error was harmless because the findings support a *step-four* denial, making any
25 step-five testimony by the vocational expert unnecessary – and any error therein harmless.)
26 On remand, however, Defendant may wish to take that argument into consideration.

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1 For the foregoing reasons, the decision of the Commissioner is reversed and
2 remanded for further proceedings consistent with this Opinion.

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4 DATED: July 18, 2007

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8 RALPH ZAREFSKY
9 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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